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VINDICATION

OF THE

Honour of King James

Of Bleffed Memory.

Against the vile Aspersions cast upon it, and Him, by a late Pamphlet, Printed by B. Took.

And pretended to be Presented by the Grand Jury for the Town and Borough of Southwark, &c.

HERE is nothing so Sacred, but Detraction will Blasspheme it; nothing so High, but Envy will Attack it; nothing so Excellent, but Ignorance will Perfecute it: If the Dignity of the Regal Office, The Majesty of the Person. The Acuteness of Parts and Understanding could have given Priviledge and Protection to Princes, the Honour of King James had been Impregnable:

That the blind Beetle durst once Assault the Royal Eagle, when it had taken Sanctuary in

housers Bosome.

This Wite and Learned Prince, out of a pious and politick Design to season the tender Years of his Son Prince Henry, then Heir Apparent of his Ancient Kingdom of Scotland: And that he might not onely leave him a Kingdom to Govern, but qualifie him for the Art of Government, Composed that Excellent Piece, Stiled, Basilicon Doron; or, His Majesties Instructions to his Dearest Son Henry the Prince. This Incomparable Book his Majesty thought no ways convenient, nor comely to be Proclaimed to all, which to one onely appertained; And therefore for the more secret and close keeping of it, He onely permitted Sevento be Printed; the Printer being first sworn to Secresse.

But notwithstanding, all his circumspection and caution, whether through the treachery of the Printer, or the mistaken Zeal of some Courtiers, who would not have the World depriv'd of so rich a Treasure, as from its own innate worth, which like the Diamond, shone most in the Dark; the Book was made Publick, and thereby became subject to every Man's

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So Great a King could not want Enemies; The Sun it felf is obscured by those ungrateful Vapours which are raised out of the Earth by his Influence: but amongst all his Enemies, none were more concern'd out of Interest to Asperse his Pious Intentions, than the Jesuits, (and particularly Becanus) who have greedily laid hold on some sew passages in the Book, to Reproach the Puritans, by which Title they branded in those days all Reformed Protestants.

It is very true, that the Papifts had a deeper reach in their Calumniating that Great King, than every one could discover; for they knew him to have been well grounded in the Protestant Religion, by Education; Confirmed therein by his own judgment, and engaged to espouse it by his true Interest; and that he had a Pen that was able to Desend it: and knowing in their Consciences, with regret, That upon the Death of Green Elizabeth, he must by undoubted Right and Title Succeed her in the Crown of England; and that such Succession would prove a statal blow to their conceiv'd hopes and pretensions of Establishing

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their long fince exploded Religion: Hereupon they employ all their Engines, Summon all their Artifices, and rowze up all their fury and policyto Bespatter him, as a Person of a Vindictive Spirit, that would Avenge upon the English his Mothers Quarrel; and as a Person not well fixed in the Principles of Religion.

And herein they were wickedly statil; for by the former Slander, they hoped to engage against him all those Grandees and Statestien in England, that might any ways be supposed to have had a finger in the Death of his Mother; and by the latter, they fancied they should prejudice him in the thoughts of those Persons who were commonly, though salley called Parities in England, who were no inconsiderable Party for Number, Interest or falfly, called Puritans in England, who were no inconfiderable Party for Number, Interest, or Picty.

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Nor did Jesuicical Malice rest here, but they set on foot many false Titles to the Crown Imperial of this Realin; some to amuse the Vulgar, others to engage the Spaniard, and all of them to hinder his Just Succession here, if either Heaven would have savoured them, or Hell could have tept them.

That passage which their Malice fixed upon in his Instructions to his Son the Prince, to ex-

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afperate the Minds of many Sober Protestants in England against his coming to the Crown, did serve their Turns pretty well, social informed harshly in common Ears, and carried some Intimation of his Displeasure against that fort of People, with those who onely looks upon the furface of the Words, and were not privy to the Defign of his Majesty.

Burthe King being timely Informed of the Scandalmken, and that he might obviate the Defign of it, caused his Book which before had been Printed privately, and under an Oath of Secretie, to appear Publickly, and that premunited with a Preface, written by his own Hand; wherein with marvellous Clearness he Vindicates his Royal Intentions, from those Sinister Constructions put used them, and therein has said so much as might have silenc'd Detraction, knockt out the teeth of Envy, and fet his Name right in the thoughts of all good Men for ever: And this Preface was added to his Reprinted Book, in the Year 1603. at London, by Felix Kingston, for John Norton.

o'And now it might drave been expected, That after Fourfcore Years lying in the Grave, the Calculing that been Roben, and the Memory of that Learned King might have Survived in his Westings; fines Envy, which commonly preys upon the Living, uses yet to spare the Ashes of the Dead: When contrary to all our hopes, A late Pamphle, Printed by one B. Took, revision the Repsench, as if it would challenge the King's Sacred Dust to awake, and rife up in itheir own just Vindication.

Boowe meet every where in the Streets, A Paper which pretends to the Title of Prefentments of the Grand fury of the Total and Borough of Southwork: Which begins thus:

We the Grand Jury Summoned, and Sworn for this prefent Seffions of the Peace holden for the Town and Borough of Southwark, do with all humble wining deferance to our Superiours Present as followeth, viz.

Hat the Wife and Learned King James, His Majesties Royal Grand Father, of blessed MeIn thorry, but from his own observation, and sad Experience (among other things) so Solemaly Asserted in his Excellent Book of Instructions to his Eldest San Prince Henry, concerning the
Puritains of that Age, may as thus, he affirmed of the generality of the Sectaries of our time;
to wit; "That they are the very Pests in the Church and Common wealth, whom no deferts can oblige, neither Oaths nor Promifes bind; breathing nothing but Sedition and Calumnies; Afpiring without mealine, Railing without reason; are making their own Imaginations (without any Warrant of the Word) the funare of their Consciences; and that ye shall never find with any High-land, or Border-Luieves, greater Ingrantude, and more Lies and Perjuries, than with these Phanaick Spirits.

I shall not need to observe, how the Pamphlet suppresses those Words in the entrance of the Paragraph, which had given some light to his Majesties meaning; Take beedsterefore, my Son, to such Puritant. Implying, that there were another fort of Men, who though they were invidionsly branded with that Name, yet were nothing akin to their Sentiments or Principles: nor shall I need to note, how he advises the Prince to beware alike of both the Extremities, nor shall I need to note, how he advises the Prince to beware alike of both the Extremities. As well as ye Repress the vain Puritan, so not to saffer the proud Papal Bishops: Nor shall I concern my self, whether ever there was such a People in the World celled a Grand-fury, that Presented this matter; though I consess it highly Improbable, That Persons of their Cha-

latter should ever have read, much less understood Bazilicon Doron; and it's titterly incredible, that Men of Inferior Trades, most of them Mechanicks, should venture upon a Point of Tender, when 'tis more than an even Wager, not two of them could Read the Title: for am I to dispute how they could Present it upon their Oaths, That what King fames Afferted of those Puritans, may as truly be Affirmed of the generality of Sectaries of our Times; because it's scarce imaginable, that such Persons have been able through the narnwness of their Employments to understand what the Principles of the generality of the Protestant Diffenters are, fo well as King fames, who had advantage to fearch into the Principles, and Practifes of those Puritans, whom he fo severely, and yet justly lashes; Nor yet can I debate it, how these Men can do this that they have done with all bumble deference to their Superiors; although it's a Question to some, Whether they understand the meaning of the Word Deference, any more than that of Basiands Ases, or how their Conductor has Inspired a Salter, or a Plummer, a Brewers Clark, or a Drummer; a Meal-man, of a Baker, a Talley-man, or Comb-maker; a Vinegar Merchant, or a Cartwheel-maker, or a Smoothing Iron-maker, to that they should ever profound into the secrets of State, or dive into the meaning of that Learned King: But there is that which I am concerned to make out, That the Words of King James are grosly miltaken, or wilfully misapplyed; That he means not by those Puritans, such as the generality of Dissenters now are; and that he has in his Preface to his said Book, bundantly fatisfied the World of his true and pious Intentions. A brief Account whereof I shall now give the Reader, that he may learn, if ever it should be his misfortune to come tipon a Jury to which Matters out of his reach and depth should be offer'd for his Subferibing, Swearing, and Presenting, to demean himself with that Prudence and Uprightness that becomes a Christian.

7. Let us then hear King fames himself, his Royal Comment upon his own Royal Text.

in the comes a Christian.

The first Calumny of says he in his Presace) is grounded upon the sharp and bitter words that there is we asked in the description of the Elimonro of the Puritans. First them, are it he Name of Puritans, I can not ignorant, that the Stile thereof dath properly belong to the wile Stil among the Analophis, call I The Family of Love; because they think themselves onely Pres, and in a manutrivitions Sin, the metry True Charch, and onely worthy to be participant of the Extraments; and all the rest of the Puritans. And notely worthy to be participant of the Extraments; and all the rest of the Puritans. And partly indeed, I gives this stile to see Brain-fick and boald Preachers, their Disciples, and Followers, as resisting to be easily of the Stile to see Brain-fick and boald Preachers, their Disciples, and Followers, as resisting to be easily of the Stores. Very good: I Would numbly ask then, How a Grand-fury Cartisticar in Knowledg, Judgment, and Rightebuliness, with Truth and a Good Conscience, That those words of the Ring may as truly. The Affirmed of the generality of Protestar Discipling in the rest of the resistant of the Store in England of the Store in Ring and the World (though it be not expected from men of mean Occupations to know it? That the World (though it be not expected from men of mean Occupations to know it? That the Discipliners do generally detect the thoughts of inagelining themselves the Onely Parte People; or to be without Sin, or to be the Onely True Chilling, in opposition to other Reformed Churches of France. Helland, Germany, and England; but do perfectly Harmonize with that while Body of France and in the Articles of Paint, and Findalmental Politic of Religion! risy, it is most apparent, that his Majetty would be Interpreted to speak of home but the Pamily of Love, or such as manutaned their Erra, whereit the generality of Projestant Distinct are not in the least concerned on involved.

However, let his Krigetty protect? It is easily of this kind of Adm, in this

Cross in one Sacrament, Kneeling in the other, were Badges of Pepish Errors; however, the may be mistaken, yet King James will acquit them of having any share upon that Account in those severe Characters he then gave of that kind of Puritans. No. (says he) I and far from being Contentious in these things, (which for my own part, I ever esteemed as indifferent) as I do equally love and bonour the Learned and Grave Alen of either of these Opinious; year no ways become me (so he goes on) to preneunce so lightly of so old a Controversie (He knew as well as any man, that the difference had been from the Insancy of the Resonation;) Nay he knew that it had generally obtained in his Church of Scatland: He adds; We all (Soll praised) do agree in the grounds; and the bitterness of Mon, upon sieb questions, doth but treubleth Peace of the Church, or give advantage and entry to the Papists by our Division.

Let the Matter then be Reser'd to the Impartial Reader, or to whomsoever it may pre-

Let the Marter then be Refer'd to the Impartial Reader, or to whomsoever it may pertain, Whether King James designed to lash those who were not reconciled to Ceremonand Prelacy, by that Expression, which our Jury-men, do upon their Oaths Present to be equally applicable to the Protestant Differences (disguised under the odious Name of Settaria)

as to those Puritans whom his Majesty has so clearly Deciphered?

Nay, the King proceeds further, and goes higher; Advising those that differ from the Elebistic of Form of Government and Worship, to possess their Souls in peace, and to press by patient and well-grounded Reasons, either to persuade all the rest to like of their sudements; or else, whe they see better grounds on the other part, not to be asham'd peaceably to encline thereto; lay aside all preoccupied Opinions: And I think I may engage for all the Protestant Dissented England, that they would rest satisfied, might they have the choice of what His Majesty strankly offer'd to them in that Generation.

To shut up his Majesties Apology: he tells us, he doubts not to satisfie all the Wo That this is the true and onely meaning of his words, from the place it self: where (says After I have spoken of the faults of our Ecclesiastical Estate, I exhort my Son to be beneficial to the good Men of the Ministry, (understand him of the then Church of Scotland) in God there, that there is presently (i.e. at that present time) a sufficient Number of good nether in this Kingdom; and yet they are all known to be against the Form of the English Church

To shut up all: Let the Sober, the Wise, and Impartial judg, and all that are not fra with Malice, and Drunk with Rage, Whether His Majesty could possibly understate those Purisans, the Ministers of the Presbyterian Persuasion, such as were the generality of Scottish Church, and yet they were well known (if we may believe His Majesty).

against the Form of the English Church.

It cannot therefore enter into my Head, how it should once enter into the Heads Grand-Jury, made up of Persons so Characteriz'd as before, to Present upon their of That King James's Words against the Puritans may be as truly Affirmed of the Mo Dissenters. I must therefore Conclude, That either the Printer has abused their Honest some subtil Instrument imposed upon their Understandings, and drawn them in to Simplicitly to a meaning so Contradictory to the Declared Judgment, and Ayowed Sentiment the King himself: And there are some, I perceive, do conjecture that a certain Law-driver of other side of the Water, to whom Heraclitus Ridens by his Last Will and Testament, bequee his Scraps and Fragments of Law, who missed the poor Innocent Souls into this gross Missen oless Scandalous to that Glorious Prince, than Opposite to his Intendments. And to simm my own Apprehensions in this matter, I shall Present, (though not upon Oath). Names of the Grand-Jury to the Reader, and then Commit it to his Judgment, Whet such Persons may be rationally conceived to have ventured to quote Basilicon Doron, Piece so infinitely beyond the Comprehension of such Persons.

John Page, Woollen Draper.
Robert Sparks, Weaver.
Henry Beresford, Brewer.
Daniel Duthess, Vinegar Merchant.
Thomas Hatcher, Tally-man.
Thomas Ainsworth, Dyer.
Richard Smart, Cartwbeel-maker.
Matthew Peirce, Meal-man.
William Smith, Salter.
William Wornham Baker.

William Duk,
Thomas Morgan, Grocer.
Francis Walker, Comb-maker.
Carty Stanton, Carpenter.
Philip Barker, Brevers Clerk.
Francis Pound, Smoothing-Iron-maker.
Joseph Garret, Plummer.
Thomas Waker, Cheesemonger.
William Green, Drummer.